WEST Search History

| Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel |

DATE: Saturday, November 13, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L21	l17 and 715?$.ccls.	49
☐	L20	L19 and ((work near3 order) or (job near3 order))	7
☐	L19	L18 and imag$	97
☐	L18	L17 and (document near5 process$)	126
☐	L17	((resource near3 allocat$) or schedul$) and ((compar$ or match$) near4 profil$) and (network or distribut$ or nod$)	1022
☐	L16	L15 and 715/$.ccls.	57
☐	L15	schedul$ and profil$ and (distribut$ or network$) and imag$ and (document near3 process$)	391
☐	L14	L13 and work near3 order	12
☐	L13	availability near3 profil$	133
☐	L12	5247661	43
☐	L11	L6 and profil$.ab.	5
☐	L10	(distribut$ near3 document near3 process$).ab.	7
☐	L9	6742161	1
☐	L8	L7 and imag$	64
☐	L7	L6 and profil$	78
☐	L6	distribut$ near3 document near3 process$	184
☐	L5	((document near3 process$) and profil$ and imag$).ab.	4
☐	L4	(profil$ and imag$ and decompos$).ab.	5
☐	L3	(profil$ and imag$ and decompos$ and document).ab.	0
☐	L2	(profil$ near3 match$ near5 work near3 order)	0
☐	L1	profil$ and order and (decompos$ near3 imag$) and 715/$.ccls.	6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h   e b   b cg b   chh   e   e   f   c   e   h h

```
        (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

        FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
L1        2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2          46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3          15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4           0 S BALTSAN/AU
             E BALTSAN
             E BALTSAN/AU
L5           1 S E5
             E HERZLIYA/AU
             E RAMAT/AU
             E RAANANA/AU
L6           2 S MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?
L7           2 S AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)
L8       27972 S RESOURCE ALLOCAT?
L9         328 S L8 AND PROFIL?
L10        173 S L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)
L11          1 S L10 AND DOCUMENT
L12          4 S L10 AND IMAG?

        =>
```

=> file inspec, compendex
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.21   0.21

```
=> s distribut? and document and process?
L1          2239 DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
```

```
=> s l1 and profil?
```
The arrow (=>) is the system prompt, where you enter a command. For
an explanation of system commands, files, formats, etc., enter "HELP"
and the name of the item you want explained at an arrow prompt (=>).
Enter "HELP COMMANDS" for a list of commands that can be used in this
file. Enter "HELP MESSAGES" for a list of online explanations that
are available. The "?" can be used as a synonym for "HELP".

Help is also available at any prompt, and after any error message.
Enter "HELP" or "?" at a prompt to see an explanation of the options.
After an error message, enter "HELP" or "?" at the next prompt and you
will receive a more detailed explanation of the error and how to
correct it.

Automatic help is also available. When AUHELP is 'ON', you will
automatically receive help following an error message. For more
information on AUHELP, enter "HELP SET AUHELP" at an arrow
prompt (=>).

Users who need additional assistance can contact the Help Desk at
their nearest STN Service Center. Enter "HELP STN" for information on
STN Service Centers. You may also choose to contact the database
representative for the file you are searching, for more detailed help
on database content and search strategy. For information on how to
contact database representatives for the current file, enter "HELP
DESK" at an arrow prompt (=>).

```
=> s l1 and profil?
L2           46 L1 AND PROFIL?
```

```
=> d 1-46 ti
```

```
L2   ANSWER 1 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   An integrated system for handwritten document image
     processing.

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   How MDA can help designing component and aspect-based applications.

L2   ANSWER 3 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Skewscope: the textual document skew detector.

L2   ANSWER 4 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Skew angle estimation for printed and handwritten documents using the
     Wigner-Ville distribution.

L2   ANSWER 5 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Using UML profiles for documenting Web-based application
     frameworks.

L2   ANSWER 6 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Hebbian algorithms for a digital library recommendation system.

L2   ANSWER 7 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Determination of the radiative properties of stratiform clouds from a
     nadir-looking 95-GHz radar.

L2   ANSWER 8 OF 46  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Information Systems Architecture and Technology. ISAT 2001. Proceedings of
     the 23rd International Scientific School Digital Economy Concepts, Tools
     and Applications.
```

```
L2    ANSWER 9 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Functional requirements for inter-enterprise intranet services.

L2    ANSWER 10 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Skew angle estimation in **document processing** using
      Cohen's class **distributions**.

L2    ANSWER 11 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Trainable script identification strategies for Indian languages.

L2    ANSWER 12 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    **Distributed** objects in a large scale text **processing**
      system (industrial case study).

L2    ANSWER 13 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Evolution of a mixture of hot particles, steam, and water immersed in a
      water pool.

L2    ANSWER 14 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    SDI **processing** for search **profiles** in online
      databases.

L2    ANSWER 15 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    **Distributed** multimedia **document** modeling.

L2    ANSWER 16 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Synthesizing summary knowledge from **distributed** heterogeneous
      information sources.

L2    ANSWER 17 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Performance comparison of two text marking methods.

L2    ANSWER 18 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    SDI **processing** for search **profiles** in online
      databases.

L2    ANSWER 19 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    A digital library for a virtual organization.

L2    ANSWER 20 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Knowledge based system for rendering medical images.

L2    ANSWER 21 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Image categorization using N*M-grams.

L2    ANSWER 22 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Demand-based **document** dissemination to reduce traffic and
      balance load in **distributed** information systems.

L2    ANSWER 23 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    The extended enterprise: Workflow within and across companies.

L2    ANSWER 24 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    **Distributed** selective dissemination of information.

L2    ANSWER 25 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Proceedings of the Summer 1993 USENIX Conference.

L2    ANSWER 26 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Characteristics of digitized images of technical articles.

L2    ANSWER 27 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI    Field study of the potential for winter precipitation enhancement in the
```

Australian Snowy Mountains.

L2   ANSWER 28 OF 46   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI   Network management.

L2   ANSWER 29 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Seasonal change in Titan's haze 1992-2002 from Hubble Space Telescope
      observations.

L2   ANSWER 30 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   History and Environmental Impact of Mining Activity in Celtic Aeduan
      Territory Recorded in a Peat Bog (Morvan, France).

L2   ANSWER 31 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Hydrothermal and tectonic activity in northern Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming.

L2   ANSWER 32 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Construction of weak and strong similarity measures for ordered sets of
      documents using fuzzy set techniques.

L2   ANSWER 33 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   An integrated system for handwritten **document** image
      processing.

L2   ANSWER 34 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Incremental adaptive filtering: **Profile** learning and threshold
      calibration.

L2   ANSWER 35 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Skew angle estimation for printed and handwritten documents using the
      Wigner-Ville **distribution**.

L2   ANSWER 36 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Skew angle estimation in **document processing** using
      Cohen's class **distributions**.

L2   ANSWER 37 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Temporal locality and its impact on Web proxy cache performance.

L2   ANSWER 38 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Initiation of moist convection at the dryline: forecasting issues from a
      case study perspective.

L2   ANSWER 39 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Evolution of a mixture of hot particles, steam, and water immersed in a
      water pool.

L2   ANSWER 40 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   **Distributed** multimedia **document** modeling.

L2   ANSWER 41 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Performance comparison of two text marking methods.

L2   ANSWER 42 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Image transformation into device-dependent color printer description using
      4th-order polynomial regression and object-oriented programming
      development of image **processing** modules.

L2   ANSWER 43 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Demand-based **document** dissemination to reduce traffic and
      balance load in **distributed** information systems.

L2   ANSWER 44 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Extended enterprise: Workflow within and across companies.

```
L2     ANSWER 45 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI     Assessment of the nearshore zone at St.Marys Inlet, Florida.

L2     ANSWER 46 OF 46   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI     ROLL WRAPPING AND INVENTORY CONTROL.


=> s l2 and imag?
L3              15 L2 AND IMAG?

=> s baltsan/au
L4               0 BALTSAN/AU

=> e baltsan
E1              1       BALTRUM/BI
E2              6       BALTRUSAITIS/BI
E3              0 --> BALTSAN/BI
E4              1       BALTSATA/BI
E5              1       BALTSAVIAS/BI
E6              1       BALTSCANDIAN/BI
E7              1       BALTSMANN/BI
E8              1       BALTSUDOPROEKT/BI
E9              1       BALTUS/BI
E10             4       BALTUSKA/BI
E11             2       BALTYKU/BI
E12            15       BALTZ/BI

=> e baltsan/au
E1              1       BALTRUSIS R S/AU
E2              1       BALTS S A/AU
E3              0 --> BALTSAN/AU
E4              1       BALTSAN A/AU
E5              1       BALTSAN AVIKAM/AU
E6              1       BALTSAS A/AU
E7              2       BALTSAVIAS E/AU
E8             11       BALTSAVIAS E P/AU
E9              1       BALTSAVIAS EMMANUEL/AU
E10            10       BALTSAVIAS EMMANUEL P/AU
E11             1       BALTSBERGER J H/AU
E12             1       BALTSCH H/AU

=> s e5
L5              1 "BALTSAN AVIKAM"/AU

=> d

L5     ANSWER 1 OF 1   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN     1988(8):110771  COMPENDEX     DN   880871481
TI     ON THE SHORTEST PATHS BETWEEN TWO CONVEX POLYHEDRA.
AU     Baltsan, Avikam (Tel-Aviv Univ, Tel-Aviv, Isr); Sharir, Micha
SO     J Assoc Comput Mach v 35 n 2 Apr 1988 p 267-287
       CODEN: JACOAH    ISSN: 0004-5411
PY     1988
DT     Journal
TC     Application; Theoretical
LA     English


=> e herzliya/au
E1              1       HERZLINGER R/AU
E2              2       HERZLINGER R E/AU
E3              0 --> HERZLIYA/AU
E4              1       HERZMANN D E/AU
```

E5	2	HERZMANN F/AU
E6	1	HERZMANN FRANZ/AU
E7	2	HERZMANN J/AU
E8	1	HERZMANN W/AU
E9	1	HERZMARK G/AU
E10	1	HERZMARK GUY/AU
E11	1	HERZNER FC/AU
E12	1	HERZNER HOLGER/AU

```
=>
=> e
```

E13	29	HERZNER W/AU
E14	4	HERZNER W R/AU
E15	1	HERZNER WOLFGANG/AU
E16	4	HERZO D/AU
E17	1	HERZO D P/AU
E18	34	HERZOG A/AU
E19	12	HERZOG A D/AU
E20	2	HERZOG A E/AU
E21	27	HERZOG A H/AU
E22	2	HERZOG A L/AU
E23	2	HERZOG A M/AU
E24	7	HERZOG A V/AU

```
=> e
```

E25	1	HERZOG ADRIAN/AU
E26	4	HERZOG AH/AU
E27	1	HERZOG ALEX/AU
E28	1	HERZOG ANDREA/AU
E29	8	HERZOG ANDREAS/AU
E30	1	HERZOG AUGUST/AU
E31	3	HERZOG AXEL/AU
E32	17	HERZOG B/AU
E33	5	HERZOG B L/AU
E34	2	HERZOG BENJAMIN/AU
E35	1	HERZOG BENJAMIN D/AU
E36	4	HERZOG BERND/AU

```
=> e
```

E37	5	HERZOG BERTRAM/AU
E38	3	HERZOG BEVERLY L/AU
E39	2	HERZOG BIRGER/AU
E40	18	HERZOG C/AU
E41	2	HERZOG C J/AU
E42	18	HERZOG C P/AU
E43	13	HERZOG CANCE M H/AU
E44	1	HERZOG CARL J/AU
E45	1	HERZOG CH/AU
E46	1	HERZOG CHRISTEL/AU
E47	1	HERZOG CHRISTIAN/AU
E48	2	HERZOG CHRISTIANE/AU

```
=> e
```

E49	1	HERZOG CHRISTOPHER/AU
E50	2	HERZOG CLAUS/AU
E51	10	HERZOG D/AU
E52	1	HERZOG D C/AU
E53	31	HERZOG D G/AU
E54	3	HERZOG D P/AU
E55	2	HERZOG D R/AU
E56	1	HERZOG DANIEL E/AU
E57	1	HERZOG DAVID/AU
E58	2	HERZOG DAVID J/AU
E59	1	HERZOG DAVID P/AU

```
E60            1       HERZOG DG/AU

=> e ramat/au
E1             2       RAMASWARNY R V/AU
E2             1       RAMASWARY V/AU
E3             0  -->  RAMAT/AU
E4             6       RAMAT E/AU
E5            27       RAMAT P/AU
E6             3       RAMAT PIERRE/AU
E7             6       RAMAT S/AU
E8             3       RAMAT STEFANO/AU
E9             1       RAMATA R/AU
E10            1       RAMATHAL H/AU
E11            1       RAMATHAL HANSEL/AU
E12            1       RAMATHAS K/AU

=> e raanana/au
E1             1       RAANAN G/AU
E2             2       RAANAN J/AU
E3             0  -->  RAANANA/AU
E4             1       RAANANI EHUD/AU
E5             5       RAANES C A/AU
E6             3       RAANES CHRIS A/AU
E7             3       RAANESS O/AU
E8             3       RAANGS R/AU
E9             2       RAANGS RON/AU
E10            1       RAAO K PURNA CHANDRA/AU
E11            1       RAAOUF A ABDEL/AU
E12            7       RAAP A K/AU

=> e
E13            2       RAAP ANTON K/AU
E14            1       RAAP DAN L/AU
E15            1       RAAP I A/AU
E16           17       RAAP J/AU
E17            2       RAAP M B F/AU
E18            1       RAAP M C B/AU
E19            1       RAAP MAIK/AU
E20            1       RAAP P E/AU
E21            1       RAAPE ULRICH/AU
E22            2       RAAPHORST A G T/AU
E23            1       RAAPHORST A U/AU
E24           97       RAAPHORST G P/AU

=> dhis
DHIS IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d his

       (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

       FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
L1          2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2            46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3            15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4             0 S BALTSAN/AU
                 E BALTSAN
                 E BALTSAN/AU
L5             1 S E5
                 E HERZLIYA/AU
                 E RAMAT/AU
```

=> s (match? or compar?) and profil? and document and (network or distribut? or node?)
(MATCH? IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s matching and profil? and document and distribut?
L6   2 MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?

=> d 1-2

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN   2004:8071316 INSPEC   DN C2004-10-7220-004
TI   pFilter: global information filtering and dissemination using structured
      overlay networks
AU   Chunqiang Tang (Dept. of Comput. Sci., Rochester Univ., NY, USA); Zhichen
      Xu
SO   Proceedings the Ninth IEEE Workshop on Future Trends of Distributed
      Computing Systems. FTDCS 2003
      Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2003. p.24-30 of xii+378 pp. 17
      refs.
      Conference: San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28-30 May 2003
      Sponsor(s): IEEE Coput. Soc
      Price: CCCC 0-7695-1910-5/03/$17.00
      ISBN: 0-7695-1910-5
DT   Conference Article
TC   Practical
CY   United States
LA   English

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 2   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN   1996(42):3938   COMPENDEX
TI   Image transformation into device-dependent color printer description using
      4th-order polynomial regression and object-oriented programming
      development of image processing modules.
AU   Mongeon, Michael C. (Xerox Corp., Webster, NY, USA)
MT   Color Imaging: Device-Independent Color, Color Hard Copy, and Graphic
      Arts.
MO   SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA
ML   San Jose, CA, USA
MD   29 Jan 1996-01 Feb 1996
SO   Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v
      2658 1996.Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham,
      WA, USA.p 341-352
      CODEN: PSISDG   ISSN: 0277-786X
      ISBN: 0-8194-2032-8
PY   1996
MN   22501
DT   Conference Article
TC   Theoretical; Experimental
LA   English

=> d 1-2 ab

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   The exponential data growth rate of the Internet makes it increasingly
      difficult for people to find desired information in a timely fashion.
      Information filtering and dissemination systems allow users to register
      persistent queries called user **profiles**, and notify users when
      relevant files become available. Existing such systems, however, either

are not scalable, or do not support **matching** of unstructured
documents (e.g., text, HTML, image, audio or video files) that account for
a significant percentage of Internet contents. We propose pFilter a
global-scale, decentralized information filtering and dissemination system
for unstructured documents. To handle potentially billions of documents
for millions of subscribers, pFilter connects a large number of computers
into a structured peer-to-peer overlay network. Computers in the overlay
collectively publish or collect documents, build indices, register
profiles, filter and disseminate documents. **Profiles** and
documents are **distributed** through the network according to their
semantics such that they can be matched efficiently and accurately without
excessive flooding. pFilter employs scalable application-level multicast
to deliver **matching** documents to a large number of interested
parties efficiently.

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 2   COMPENDEX   COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB   This paper investigates the development of printer device **profiles**
     used in color **document** printing system environments when devices
     with intrinsically different gamut capabilities communicate with one
     another in a common (CIELAB) color space.While the main thrust of this
     activity focuses on the output printer, namely the Xerox 5760 printer, and
     its rendition of some device independent image description,
     characterizations are provided which investigate relative areas of
     photographic, monitor, and printer gamuts using a visual hue leaf
     comparison between devices.The printer is modeled using 4th-order
     polynomial regression which maps the device independent CIELAB image
     representation into device dependent printer CMYK.This technique results
     in 1.89 AEEavg over the training data set.Some key properties of the
     proposed calibration method are as follows: (1) Linearized CMYK tone
     reproduction curves with respect to AEEpaper to improve the
     distribution of calibration data in color space.(2) Application of
     GCR strategy and linearization to the calibration target prior to the
     regression on the measured CIELAB and original CMY values.Each strategy
     employs a K addition/No CMY removal method which maximizes printer gamut
     and relies on the regression to determine the appropriate CMY removal.The
     following GCR strategies are explored: CMY only (0% K addition), 50% K
     addition, 100% K addition, and non-linear K addition.A library of image
     processing algorithms is included, using LabView object oriented
     programming, which provides a modular approach for key color processing
     tasks.In the user interface, an image is selected with appropriate GCR
     strategy, and the program operates on the image.In general, the pictorial
     image quality is excellent for each GCR strategy with subtle differences
     between GCR approaches.Quantitative analysis of Q60 color **matching**
     performance is included.0 Refs.

=> s availabil? and profil? and (work (2a) order)
L7   2 AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)

=> d 1-2 ab

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 2   INSPEC   (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail.
     BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunication
     services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs
     via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In
     order to provocatively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so
     as to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in
     analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming
     jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality
     of service (QoS) and reduce operational cost. A **profile** is a set
     of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills),
     capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource
     planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource

profiles. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for
optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated
Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting
and resource planning.

AB   This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail.
       BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunications
       services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs
       via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In
       order to proactively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so as
       to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in
       analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming
       jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality
       of service (QoS) and reduce operational costs. A **profile** is a
       set of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills),
       capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource
       planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource
       profiles. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for
       optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated
       Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting
       and resource planning. 23 Refs.

=> d all 1

AB   This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail.
       BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunication
       services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs
       via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In
       order to provocatively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so
       as to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in
       analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming
       jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality
       of service (QoS) and reduce operational cost. A **profile** is a set
       of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills),
       capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource
       planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource
       profiles. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for
       optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated
       Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting
       and resource planning.

```
=> s resource allocat?
L8        27972 RESOURCE ALLOCAT?

=> s 18 and profil?
L9          328 L8 AND PROFIL?

=> s 19 and (network? or distribut? or nod?)
L10         173 L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)

=> s 110 and document
L11           1 L10 AND DOCUMENT

=> d ab
```

L11   ANSWER 1 OF 1 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   Research on replication techniques to reduce traffic and minimize the
      latency of information retrieval in a **distributed** system has
      concentrated on client-based caching, whereby recently/frequently accessed
      information is cached at a client (or at a proxy thereof) in anticipation
      of future accesses. We believe that such myopic solutions-focussing
      exclusively on a particular client or set of clients-are likely to have a
      limited impact. Instead, we offer a solution that allows the replication
      of information to be done on a global supply/demand basis. We propose a
      hierarchical demand-based replication strategy that optimally disseminates
      information from its producer to servers that are closer to its consumers.
      The level of dissemination depends on the relative popularity of
      documents, and on the expected reduction in traffic that results from such
      dissemination. We used extensive HTTP logs to validate an analytical model
      of server popularity and file access **profiles**. Using that model
      we show that by disseminating the most popular documents on servers closer
      to clients, **network** traffic could be reduced considerably, while
      servers are load-balanced. We argue that this process could be generalized
      to provide for an automated server-based information dissemination
      protocol that will be more effective in reducing both **network**
      bandwidth and **document** retrieval times than client-based caching
      protocols.

```
=> s 110 and imag?
L12           4 L10 AND IMAG?

=> d 1-4 ab
```

L12   ANSWER 1 OF 4 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   Interactive video services such as video conferencing, distance learning,
      and online video games over the Internet and wireless **networks**
      are becoming increasingly prevalent. Because of limited bandwidth on
      networks and the bandwidth-hungry nature of video, interactive
      video requires extremely efficient resource management to gain real-time
      performance. Unlike pregenerated video whose traffic **profiles**
      can be computed in advance, efficiency and accuracy of dynamic
      resource allocation methods for interactive video depend
      critically on the performance of traffic prediction. Using either traffic
      data or **image** features, existing traffic prediction schemes can
      only provide a short-term traffic prediction. Based on a three-dimensional
      object's motion, this paper presents a new bandwidth prediction approach
      for video conferencing. We show that there is a strong correlation between
      video conferencing traffic and real motion of objects. The real motion can
      be predicted by the powerful technique Kalman filtering, and the estimated
      motion is used to make a long-term bandwidth prediction. The new traffic
      prediction model is tested and compared with the frame-based adaptive

normalized least mean square error linear predictor and optical flow-based
method with Kalman filtering. Experimental results show that our proposed
traffic prediction model achieves much higher accuracy in long-term
traffic prediction, which provides the possibility for **networks**
to allocate resources efficiently for video conferencing services.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   This paper presents a segmentation technique based on multiple threshold
     values determined by fuzzy logic and information entropy principle to
     extract alphanumeric characters from general scene **images**, and
     its parallel implementation in a cluster of personal computers in a local
     area **network**. In this approach, the scene **images** are
     segmented into various regions based on fuzzy-entropy thresholding method
     which allows each local threshold to be detected and used for
     segmentation. A coarse searching technique is then implemented to locate
     potential character regions, followed by a rule-based character detecting
     technique to accurately extract characters. This searching step is
     executed in parallel at each computer for each selected threshold so as to
     collect all possible character-candidate regions. These results are then
     combined and x-y projection/**profile** is further applied to search
     for any missing characters. The multithreshold segmentation technique
     offers a simple, robust system that is capable of extracting alphanumeric
     characters from various scene **images** under nonuniform
     illuminating condition and for a variety of car number plates whereas the
     execution speed of the system is increased with parallel computing and
     dynamic load balancing technique.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB   Interactive video services such as video conferencing, distance learning,
     and online video games over the Internet and wireless **networks**
     are becoming increasingly prevalent. Because of limited bandwidth on
     networks and the bandwidth-hungry nature of video, interactive
     video requires extremely efficient resource management to gain real-time
     performance. Unlike pregenerated video whose traffic **profiles**
     can be computed in advance, efficiency and accuracy of dynamic
     resource allocation methods for interactive video depend
     critically on the performance of traffic prediction. Using either traffic
     data or **image** features, existing traffic prediction schemes can
     only provide a short-term traffic prediction. Based on a three-dimensional
     object's motion, this paper presents a new bandwidth prediction approach
     for video conferencing. We show that there is a strong correlation between
     video conferencing traffic and real motion of objects. The real motion can
     be predicted by the powerful technique Kalman filtering, and the estimated
     motion is used to make a long-term bandwidth prediction. The new traffic
     prediction model is tested and compared with the frame-based adaptive
     normalized least mean square error linear predictor and optical flow-based
     method with Kalman filtering. Experimental results show that our proposed
     traffic prediction model achieves much higher accuracy in long-term
     traffic prediction, which provides the possibility for **networks**
     to allocate resources efficiently for video conferencing services. 35
     Refs.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB   Marginal pricing of harmonic injections can be shown to encourage each
     member of the **network** to independently act in such a way that
     the harmonic **profile** of the system is optimized. A problem
     encountered with marginal pricing is that loads can be charged complex
     amounts for their injections. This paper demonstrates that the real part
     of the amount charged for any injection reflects the "in-phase" component
     of that current, which will either increase or decrease the prevailing
     harmonic voltages. The **imaginary** part charged to a load reflects
     the quadrature component of their injections, which has no effect on the
     voltage magnitudes, at the margin. Each load need only be liable for the
     real amount they are charged, which has a direct correspondence with the

total payments due. 8 Refs.

=> d his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

    FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
```
L1        2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2          46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3          15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4           0 S BALTSAN/AU
               E BALTSAN
               E BALTSAN/AU
L5           1 S E5
               E HERZLIYA/AU
               E RAMAT/AU
               E RAANANA/AU
L6           2 S MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?
L7           2 S AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)
L8       27972 S RESOURCE ALLOCAT?
L9         328 S L8 AND PROFIL?
L10        173 S L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)
L11          1 S L10 AND DOCUMENT
L12          4 S L10 AND IMAG?
```

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